

THE WEATHER FORECAST.
Probably fair to-day and to-morrow;
somewhat colder to-morrow.
Highest temperature yesterday, 49; lowest, 31.
Detailed weather, mail and marine reports on page 11.

VOL. LXXXIV.—NO. 81.

**BIG FOUR BACKS
8 HOUR DAY FOR
2,000,000 MEN**

**Brotherhoods Form Work-
ing Alliance With 12
Other Unions.**

**FORESHADOWS BIGGER
RAILROAD STRUGGLE**

**Monster Petition on Way to
Congress Asks Adamson
Law Amendment.**

**WILSON MAY BREAK
WITH LABOR CHIEFS**

**President's Plan for Com-
pulsory Arbitration Is
Now Opposed.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—First steps in a movement to secure an extension of the eight hour day to all classes of organized railroad workers were taken here today when the leaders of the four railroad brotherhoods met with representatives of the other organizations of the railroad workers affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and formed a working alliance.

This action, following immediately the arrival in this city of the brotherhood chiefs who last summer brought about the passage of the Adamson law, gives a still more serious aspect to the general railroad labor situation, and seems to foreshadow a struggle of even larger proportions than that which the Adamson law averted last summer. That the President and Congress are to have their hands full with this matter is not doubted here now.

When the Adamson law was up for discussion a petition was circulated among the railroad men not members of the brotherhoods protesting against the proposed law as doing a grave injustice to this class of railroad workers, who, it was contended, must suffer at the expense of the men whose wages were to be raised by the law.

Monster Petition for Congress.
These petitions received little attention either from the President or the men entrusted with putting through his railroad legislation. Since the passage of the act, however, the movement has assumed even greater proportions. A monster petition is now on its way to Congress asking that the Adamson law be extended to take in all classes of railroad men, totaling 2,000,000 workers, or else be repealed. The brotherhoods have 400,000 members.

In joining hands with the railroad men outside the brotherhoods, the men in promising to support a demand on their part for a general eight hour day, the brotherhood leaders have, they believe, removed one source of trouble when Congress meets.

The four leaders who arrived here today were W. G. Lee of the trainmen, W. S. Carter of the firemen, Warren S. Stone of the engineers and L. R. Shepard of the conductors. They are the same men who were here last summer with the exception of Shepard, who is acting president of the Order of Railway Conductors in the absence of A. B. Garretson, now on a vacation.

Brings in 12 Organizations.
The meeting at which the new alliance was perfected was held at the office of the American Federation of Labor. There are twelve organizations of railroad workers embraced within the membership of the federation and forming the railroad department of that organization. These organizations have a total membership of about 300,000, including such railroad workers as the machinists, car repairers and painters. These men form a large proportion of those who signed the so-called Fraser petition protesting against the Adamson law.

Heretofore the Big Four, as the railroad brotherhoods are called, have held aloof from the federation in spite of the persistent efforts of the federation to bring them in. But today, while still refusing to join the federation, the brotherhoods, through their chiefs, formally agreed to join hands with the federation members and promised mutual support and cooperation in the eight hour day movement on the railroads.

President Lee, who has been made chairman to-day, said that the attitude of the brotherhoods had not changed toward the proposal for a compulsory investigation of the railroad industry, one of the features of the President's program of last summer which did not go through before Congress adjourned.

Pitch Compulsory Feature.
It was intimated that the union heads are less than lay plans for a determined fight against this feature and that they are counting upon the support of Congress and the federation, with which they have a working agreement. They take the ground that any form of compulsory investigation or arbitration is an invasion of their constitutional rights.

Although the brotherhood chiefs have an appointment to see the President, it is believed likely that they will ask for a meeting with the President. What extensively this would be merely for the purpose of paying their respects to the man who came to their support last summer, or whether they will ask for a meeting with the President, is not known. The President's views with regard to the fight the railroads have started against the law whose passage he secured for them.

Want White House Assurance.
They purpose, it is said, to hold the President to the promises he made when they were here before, namely, to secure an eight hour day for them. What they are looking for, it is understood, is an assurance that the President will do this.

RUTH LAW FLIES 785 MILES IN 7 HRS. 13 MIN.; A RECORD

Leaving Chicago at 8:26 A. M., She Descends at Binghamton at 4:45.

108.6 MILES AN HOUR
Beats Carlstrom by 216 Miles—Overtaken by Darkness, Will Come Here To-day.



Copyright Underwood & Underwood. Miss Ruth Bancroft Law.

25 CENTS A DAY FOR A SCIENTIFIC DIET

12 Persons Will Be Used to Prove High Cost of Living Is Unnecessary.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—Six men and six women, employees of the city Health Department, are their Thuringer diet for to-day and then gave their pledge to eat nothing for two weeks except the scientific diet provided by a public economy commission.

They will attempt to demonstrate the theories of the commission that the high cost of living is due in a great degree to the apparent willingness of the public to pay any price demanded for its luxuries and that the public's health as well as its purse would be improved by an intelligent diet.

John Dill Robertson, Health Commissioner, says he expects to feed the twelve for \$20 a week, or at a trifle more than that, and that he will pay for the food.

The squad will weigh in at 8:30 tomorrow morning. Their weight will be carefully watched each day of the two weeks, and they will be given a carefully prepared menu each day and will be expected to do their regular work and will be permitted to drink only water between meals.

A big commission merchant who admitted to-day he had profited by high prices attributed the increase to the fact that the public is willing to pay for a pound of butter, he said, "he revolted and used a cheaper substitute. This year he has lost \$250,000."

Therein lies the secret of present high prices. There are liberal stocks of butter and eggs in cold storage and the holders have made more money than they ever expected to make. Still there is no way to make them sell a product for 30 cents if they can get 40 for it and the price is going up.

"It has got to be a joke. A seller will offer a lot of butter or eggs at a certain price and if no one will buy, he will raise the price and then he will sell."

INSURES EMPLOYEES FREE.
Muenchenheim of the Astor Will Pay on \$250,000.

Continued on Second Page.

WILSON GIVES LANE NEW MEXICAN PLAN

Joint Patrol of the Border and Good Offices in Procuring a Loan.

CABRERA TURNED DOWN
He Had Insisted on a Mexican Being in Command of Frontier Guard.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The adoption of a plan for the settlement of the Mexican controversy which will have the approval of President Wilson and First Chief Carranza is expected to follow the return of Secretary Lane to America City for the resumption of the conference of the joint commission.

The Secretary of the Interior, chairman of the American delegation, takes with him, it is believed, the President's approval of a plan which will be satisfactory to all the Mexican delegates, at least in its general provisions. This is understood.

The three important features of the convention which it now seems probable will be agreed upon by the Atlantic City conference are:

First Cross-country Flight.
Miss Law began to fly in 1912, and has always been known as an exhibition flyer. She has looped the loop and taken part in several aerodrome meets, but this is the first time she ever made any sort of a cross-country flight. Her longest previous flight was not more than twenty-five miles.

The feature of Miss Law's achievement, aside from the fact that she is a young woman of slender build and not at all athletic, is that she came almost unrebuilt by the Curtiss company a few days ago. Then she telegraphed the Aero Club of America that she would make a Chicago-New York flight in accordance with the club's rules, and asked that they send an observer to watch the start. She expected to start yesterday, but had more trouble with the rebuilt machine, and had to wait until this morning. She did not sit in Chicago day after day waiting for fair weather, as Carlstrom did, and her achievement is the more remarkable on that account.

She started by compass most of the way, flying at an altitude of 6,000 feet above the ground. She was still two miles from Hornell, where she had to turn back, when she was told that the wind had changed and she would have to turn back. She took more gas, until her fifty-three gallons were exhausted when she was still two miles from Hornell, where she had to turn back. She was still two miles from Hornell, where she had to turn back. She was still two miles from Hornell, where she had to turn back.

Glad Handers Turn Out.
Binghamton's Chamber of Commerce has a glad hand committee, which got on the job immediately when Miss Law was heard on the radio. The committee, headed by Samuel H. Bailey, the chairman of the committee, was waiting near the landing place, where she was to land. She was still two miles from Hornell, where she had to turn back. She was still two miles from Hornell, where she had to turn back. She was still two miles from Hornell, where she had to turn back.

Maps Sewed to Her Lap.
Miss Law got to the hank at 4:30 A. M., where maps of her route were sewed to her lap. She was still two miles from Hornell, where she had to turn back. She was still two miles from Hornell, where she had to turn back. She was still two miles from Hornell, where she had to turn back.

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FRANCE PLANS TO MOBILIZE WORKERS

Industrial Organization in Reply to Germany Coming, Says the Temps.

HAS TRANSPORT CHIEF
Avoid Responsibility Not to Dodge Duty.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—A mass mobilization of French civilians is under serious consideration as a counter measure to that of Germany, according to the Temps.

A simultaneous effort on the part of the Allies must be the answer to Germany, the Temps says. "Germany must be beaten; there is no other question. The duty of each of us at this time is to do our best to win the war."

Appeal to Entire Nation.
The appeal must be made as at the time of the revolution to all the energies capable of contributing to the liberation of the country. The entire nation must be mobilized to the level of our admirable army and navy. The front must be worthy of those in the trenches."

Private Cars to Be Seized.
The private automobile is a luxury which can be dispensed with in a war of the kind we are now waging. The government has the right to requisition private cars for the use of the military and police. The government has the right to requisition private cars for the use of the military and police.

Equalizing Burden.
The limitation of restaurant meals to three courses is to be discussed by the conference of Walter Runciman, president of the Board of Trade, with hotel and restaurant managers on Wednesday. The government is making a survey of the situation in the food and fuel supply. The government is making a survey of the situation in the food and fuel supply.

Parents of Several Children Not to Go to Front Line.
BERLIN (by wireless), Nov. 19.—Lientenant von Stein, the German War Minister, announced to-day that special consideration will be given in future to soldiers who have families. The government is making a survey of the situation in the food and fuel supply. The government is making a survey of the situation in the food and fuel supply.

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SAYS "SLAVE RAIDS" ARE MENACE TO ALL BELGIANS

Emile Cammaerts Declares Germany Is Deporting All Classes Indiscriminately, Causing Horror Worse Than Invasion.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times.
LONDON, Nov. 19.—Emile Cammaerts, the Belgian writer, writes as follows in the Observer:

"As I write these lines the slave raids are going on. The tramp of soldiers is heard through Belgian towns and villages and women, children and men are kidnapped right and left. It is terrible! Trains roll through Germany packed with human cattle."

"These things have been going on since October 15. Ten days ago 15,000 had been taken in Flanders alone. How many are there now? Between 20,000 and 30,000. If things are allowed to go on at this rate, we shall witness the wholesale deportation of an entire people reduced to slavery."

Worse Than Invasion.
"This, indeed, is a disaster worse than invasion, worse than the retreat from Antwerp, worse than the wholesale massacre of Louvain, Tournai, and Namur. It is worse even than the wholesale persecution of the last two years. What is Belgium's answer to this new crime?"

"One of our captives has to choose between death and dishonor. Their spirit is broken by the loss, gnawing torture endured in complete isolation. In order to inflict new torture upon their victims Germany has had to abandon her last hope that she might still possess a rank among the civilized nations."

England Welcomes Marseilles Swept by a Tidal Wave
Entire Press Favors Scheme—Corn, Meat, Potatoes and Sugar Now Regulated.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—No other Government action in Great Britain during the war has commanded such immediate and almost unanimous support as has the decision to control food supplies and prices. Virtually the entire press has come to the conclusion that the authorities should have taken charge of the nation's food supplies long ago.

The Star points out that the measure advances socialism immensely. The public appears just to have awakened to the fact that a majority of the population is living lavishly as in pre-war days. The rationing of the population on the German system applied to the food supply of the nation. The distribution of the most important commodities, such as corn, meat and potatoes, is already partially regulated as is also that of sugar.

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ALLIES OCCUPY MONASTIR AS TEUTONS FLEE

Serbs and French Pursue Bulgars and Germans in Cerna Bend.

SUPPLIES BURNED
BEFORE RETREAT

Great Fires and Explosions
Noted by Advancing Columns.

GENERAL ATTACK IN MACEDONIA NEAR
Captured City Will Be Temporary Capital of Aged King Peter.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—Monastir has fallen to the army of the Allies. General Sarraill's troops, Serbians among them, entered the principal city of southern Serbia at 8 o'clock this morning.

The army of Germans and Bulgarians that defended Monastir is in disorderly retreat on a wide front. The Serbians, who have been leading part in the capture of the city, have taken a great number of prisoners and trophies, a Reuters despatch from Salonica says.

Before the allied troops entered Monastir great fires were seen in the city and great explosions were heard. There is every indication that the Teutonic troops left in precipitate haste and had to destroy large supplies.

Political Effect Great.
The moral and political effect of the allied victory is great. It may even transcend the military effect. It gives the Serbs a firm foothold again on the Serbian coast. To the Bulgarians it is the loss of a coveted prize for their participation in the war.

Monastir will be proclaimed the temporary capital of Serbia. The Serbian troops now in the city will prepare for the arrival of King Peter. The aged Serbian monarch, who was forced to flee from his country on horseback over the mountains, is expected to arrive in Monastir. The Serbians are pushing ahead in the Cerna bend east of Monastir, in the direction of the Western end of the plain.

Fleeing Toward Pilep.
The Serbs in the Cerna bend, according to a Salonica despatch, are driving the Germans and Bulgarians in disorderly retreat in the direction of Pilep, north of Monastir. The Serbians have taken the villages of Grunista, Brink and Yarakash and have reached the summit of Height 1378.

Monastir has been abandoned. It gives the main credit to the Serbs, saying that the loss of Height 1312 caused Monastir to fall. The Serbians have taken the villages of Grunista, Brink and Yarakash and have reached the summit of Height 1378.

Tells of Serb Progress.
The official French statement issued immediately before Monastir fell, says: "November 19.—There was great activity by the Allies on both sides from Lake Doiran to the Vardar River."

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